

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29

Corn harvest is underway in a few scattered fields in southwestern areas of the state, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Some areas received rain, but soil conditions remain dry. Major activities during the week included harvesting tobacco, selling grain, baling hay, mowing roads, preparing equipment and care of livestock.

CORN

Corn condition improved from last week with 34 percent of the crop rated good to excellent compared with 63 percent at this time last year. Virtually all the corn crop has reached the **dough** stage. Seventy-four percent of the corn acreage is in the **dent** stage compared with 55 percent last year and 40 percent for the 5-year average. Ten percent of the corn acreage is **mature** compared with 13 percent last year and 5 percent for the average. By region, 71 percent of the corn acreage is in the dent stage in the north, 76 percent in the central and 77 percent in the south.

SOYBEANS

Soybean **condition** improved from last week and is rated 31 percent good to excellent compared with 66 percent last year. Ninety-nine percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 95 percent last year and 93 percent for average. By region, 100 percent of the soybean acreage is setting pods in the north, 99 percent in the central and 98 percent in the south. Eleven percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 8 percent last year and 4 percent for the average.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition was rated 7 percent good, 28 percent fair, 37 percent poor and 28 percent very poor. Third cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 95 percent complete compared with 75 percent last year. Tobacco harvest is 45 percent complete compared with 21 percent for both last year and average.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 5.9 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 28 percent very short, 43 percent short and 29 percent adequate. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 35 percent very short, 47 percent short and 18 percent adequate.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg				
	Percent							
Corn in Dough	100	97	92	87				
Corn Dent	74	60	55	40				
Corn Mature	10	NA	13	5				
Soybeans Podding	99	97	95	93				
Soybeans Shedding Lv	11	7	8	4				
Alfalfa, Third Cutting	95	87	75	NA				

CROP CONDITION

OKOF CONDITION										
(Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel- lent				
		Percent								
Corn		7	18	41	31	3				
Soybear	าร	7	19	43	29	2				
Pasture		28	37	28	7	0				

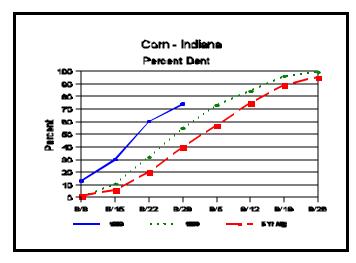
SOIL MOISTURE

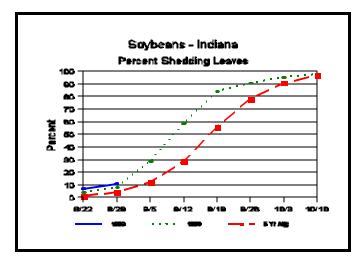
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year					
	Percent							
Topsoil Very Short	28	33	4					
Short Adequate	43 29	45 22	35 58					
Surplus	0	0	3					
Subsoil								
Very Short Short Adequate Surplus	35 47 18 0	35 50 15 0	3 25 69 3					

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician

--Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov http://info.aes.purdue.edu/agstat/nass.html

Crop Progress





Harvest Aid Herbicides

Crops may mature early this year, but weeds are with us until frost. Once the crop reaches a particular stage, certain herbicides may be used to aid with the harvest of that crop, limit weed seed production, or suppress certain perennials.

For soybeans, do not apply harvest aid chemicals too early. Soybean seed continue to increase in weight very late into the season. As long as leaves are green, there is apparently some steady increase in seed size. Too early an application of a harvest aid will reduce soybean yields, seed size, oil content, and seed quality.

Gramoxone Extra (paraquat) can be used to kill (desiccate) grass or broadleaf weeds. It will not kill the root systems of perennial weeds. Large succulent weeds may take two or more weeks for the stems to dry after a Gramoxone Extra application. Therefore, do not spray one day and plan to harvest the next. Apply 12.8 fluid ounces per acre of Gramoxone Extra either by ground or aerial application. Add 1 to 2 pints of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution or a crop oil concentrate at 1 percent (v/v). Mature, especially drought-stressed, cocklebur are tolerant to Gramoxone Extra. Apply when at least 65 percent of the seed pods have reached a mature brown in color or when seed moisture is 30 percent or less. Remember that immature soybeans will be injured. Do not pasture livestock within 15 days of treatment. Remove livestock from treated fields at least 30 days before slaughter.

Apply **Roundup Ultra** by air or ground equipment after soybean pods have set and lost all green color. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and

harvest. Apply no more than 1 quart per acre by air. Non-Roundup ready beans can receive higher rates with ground application. Roundup ready beans cannot receive more that a total of 3 quarts per acre in a single season. Do not use Roundup on nonroundup Ready soybeans grown for seed beans. Do not graze or harvest treated soybeans for livestock feed within 25 days of last pre-harvest application. This treatment is not recommended for soybeans grown for seed production. The use of Roundup Ultra as a pre-harvest spray would be beneficial in controlling creeping perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, before harvesting the soybeans. Fall represents an ideal time to apply downwardlytranslocated herbicides for the control of perennial broadleaf weeds.

Touchdown 5 can be applied up to 1.6 paints/acre with AMS to soybeans when the pods have lost their color. Applications need to be made at least 7 days prior to harvest. Do not graze or harvest the soybeans for hay.

Some weeds such as black nightshade may not be desiccated by these pre-harvest herbicide treatments. The leaves of black nightshade may drop off, but the berries most often do not. These berries, when ran through a combine, will stain the soybean seed as well as deposit their seed onto the surface of the soybean. Do not attempt to harvest through heavy stands of this weed. Wait till after a frost, preferably two frosts, before harvesting this area. Soybean fields with heavy nightshade pressure should be combined last to limit the amount of staining, seed dispersal, and combine problems.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Week ending Sunday August 29, 1999

	Past Week Weather Summary Data					Accumulation						
	Air			illical y 1	 	April 1, 1999 th						
Station					Avq	August 29, 1999						
Beacron	¦ т	empe		re	l Pred	in		Precipi			D Base	50°F
-	-		l l	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Soil	 <u>FIECIPI</u>	l	GD.	<u> Баве</u> 	
	Hi	Lo] Dva	DEM	Total	Days	!	 Total	DFN	Dave	Total	DFN
Northwest(1)	1111	1110	INVA	IDIIN	TOCAL	Days	TCILIP	1000	DIN	Days	TIOCAL	DIN
Valparaiso_Ag	87	61	71	+3	1.12	4		18.33	-1.25	59	2600	+301
Wanatah	90	45	67	-2	0.36	5	76	18.03	-1.04	60	2209	+9
Wheatfield	90	54	71	+3	0.66	3		23.13	+4.52	52	2623	+370
Winamac	87	55	70	+2	0.60	3	74	18.50	-0.37	48	2631	+309
North Central(2)						_						
Logansport	87	55	72	+3	0.53	4		18.09	+0.03	62	2675	+289
Plymouth	87	56	71	+2	1.73	5		21.06	+1.99	64	2587	+153
South_Bend	88	63	72	+4	2.20	5		17.70	-0.70	52	2722	+434
Young_America	85	64	75	+6	0.00	0		MIS	SINO	3		
Northeast(3)								İ				
Bluffton	86	60	71	+1	2.18	5	70	17.17	-0.94	54	2708	+260
Fort_Wayne	86	60	71	+2	1.72	4		15.26	-1.77	55	2666	+277
West Central(4)												
Crawfordsville	88	49	69	-2	0.21	4	72	14.93	-5.22	59	2505	-53
Perrysville	88	52	70	+0	0.03	1	80	15.30	-5.00	53	2701	+194
Terre_Haute_Ag	94	61	76	+5	0.10	1	78	16.58	-3.60	56	3087	+415
W_Lafayette_6NW	87	53	71	+2	0.19	3	79	19.15	+0.27	55	2715	+339
Central(5)								İ				
Castleton	88	58	73	+1	0.42	4		16.74	-2.99	67	2836	+200
Greenfield	88	59	72	+2	0.25	3		13.66	-7.32	59	2812	+271
Indianapolis_AP	88	57	73	+2	0.22	4		15.16	-3.94	58	2975	+324
Indianapolis_SE	88	58	71	-1	0.37	3		14.48	-5.25	63	2736	+100
Tipton_Ag	87	49	70	+2	0.45	4	70	14.48	-4.70	52	2497	+188
East Central(6)								İ				
Farmland	89	56	71	+3	0.20	2	69	15.93	-2.66	59	2622	+368
New_Castle	87	55	70	+0	0.28	2		15.87	-4.37	59	2418	+109
Southwest(7)								ĺ				
Dubois_Ag	95	57	74	+2	0.42	2	81	18.39	-3.61	52	2962	+271
Evansville	92	59	76	+2	0.01	1		18.67	-0.54	54	3197	+120
Freelandville	91	60	74	+2	0.26	2		21.45	+1.40	52	2939	+179
Shoals	92	55	72	-1	0.66	2		18.13	-3.64	47	2825	+154
Vincennes_5NE	91	59	74	+2	0.40	1	73	20.82	+0.77	69	3043	+283
South Central(8)												
Bloomington	94	59	74	+2	0.18	2		15.78	-4.74	49	2966	+257
Tell_City	94	61	77	+3	0.00	0		16.37	-5.67	46	3310	+363
Southeast(9)								İ				
Butlerville	90	57	72	+0	1.61	3	75	17.63	-2.51	64	2886	+143
Scottsburg	94	56	73	+1	0.36	2		15.12	-5.57	45	3055	+309

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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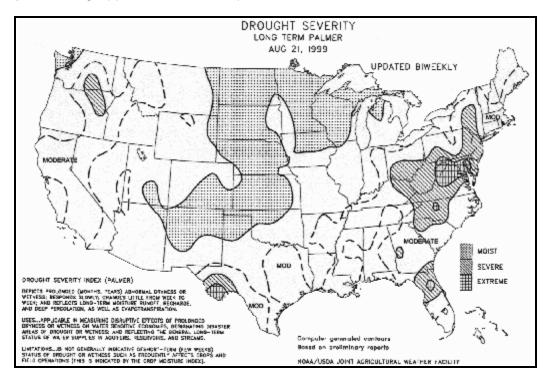
Some 2,4-D formulations are labeled for harvest aid in corn; however, not every 2,4-D product has a pre-harvest label. Apply after the hard dough (dent) stage of corn for suppression of bindweeds, cocklebur, ragweed and other broadleaf weeds that would interfere with harvest. 2,4-D, however, is weak on burcucumber vines. CAUTION: Some soybean fields around the state may still be immature at time of the 2,4-D application. Be careful not to apply 2,4-D near these fields. Other

restrictions include not foraging or feeding corn fodder for 7 days following application. Roundup

Ultra can be used at 1 quart per acre by air or 3 quarts per acre by ground after grain moisture is 35 percent or less. Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest.

There are a number of restrictions and precautions on all of these labels that should be read before the chemicals are used.

-Thomas N. Jordan, Weed Science, Purdue University



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